

## WALDECK-ROUSSEAU'S TASK ACCOMPLISHED

Has Saved the Republic of France  
From Its Enemies and Will  
Retire in Triumph.

PRESIDENT LOUBET LAUDS HIM.

Spirit of Unrest Is Quieted, Nation  
Is Peaceful and Enemies of  
Government Fear to Go to  
Polls Undisguised.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK  
HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
BY J. CORNELIUS.

Paris, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—As was foreseen by all who took the trouble to study the electoral situation in this country before the election and after the first vote had been taken, the contests of April 27 and May 11 have resulted in a complete victory for the Cabinet.

The Government's ledger shows an increase of twenty-five to thirty members in the ministerial majority, which has risen from sixty to ninety Deputies.

Despite this success, or, rather, to be precise, because of this success, M. Waldeck-Rousseau has decided to resign. The line of argument he follows in speaking of the subject to his friends, which he will develop in the chamber at the beginning of next month, is unassailable.

**Waldeck-Rousseau's Achievements.**  
"When I accepted office the Republic was the object of moral and material attacks. The spirit of unrest was abroad. I formed a Cabinet for the defense of the Republic. The Conservative Republicans refused to assist me. I was forced to ask the aid of the Socialist Republicans. The result was a Ministry the members of which were perfect accord as long as we adhered to a fixed, accepted programme.

"To-day everything is absolutely peaceful. The Republic is not in question, seeing that the radicals do not dare to go to the polls without declaring themselves to be Republicans.

"Moreover, the programme which I drew up has been carried out. The limited task I accepted has been accomplished."

When, last Monday morning, the Premier went to inform the President of the Republic of the final results of the elections, he apprised M. Loubet of his unalterable determination to retire.

This was no surprise to the President, to whom M. Waldeck-Rousseau had already spoken on several occasions of his intentions. Nevertheless, the President of the Republic raised objections, which, however, he had to waive before M. Waldeck-Rousseau's arguments.

**Political Outlook in France.**  
Broadly speaking, the principal political characteristics of the elections are as follows:

The radicals and Socialist radicals, who constituted the majority, have gained. The pure Socialists have gained M. Jaures, who alone is worth a whole group of Deputies, but they have scarcely retained their numerical strength. The chief reason for this is the fact that they participated in the Government and had to be reasonable and refrain from making the extreme claims which attract the crowd. This is also a reason why they are resolved to take no further part in the Government, and to remain in the speculative domain that appeals to their supporters. Furthermore, this constitutes one of the reasons that induce the Cabinet to retire.

The Nationalists have gained some seats, but their gains have been principally at the expense of the Progressists. Moderate Republicans, who are those who have fought against common sense, are now struggling against arithmetic. The campaign has had for one result: that of hurrying the members of the new majority, who are finding their way to Paris, and who one and all announced their resolution to make their opponents pay for the insults and calumnies to which they were subjected.

President Loubet on Wednesday night began his journey to Russia with a ceremonious and enthusiastic reception at Brest. In a speech there he paid a tribute to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, stating that the Premier had served the Republic and France for twenty years, and that he had never been equalled, and with a disinterestedness to which every body did homage.

The Nationalist papers of Paris consider such language strange. It would have been strange if the man who has most benefited by the services of M. Waldeck-Rousseau had not used such language, which, after

all, is only a leaf from the verdict of history.

**France Grateful to America.**  
May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—American readers, outside of the token of official gratitude, an expression of the gratitude of French readers for the grand and generous sympathy which the Martinique catastrophe aroused on the other side of the Atlantic.

For that matter, if natural causes darken the days through which we are passing, the fraternity of the nations of the earth seems to be striving to illuminate them. In Russia, in Spain, in America, in England, courtesies and friendly condolences are being exchanged.

Shall we, after all, become Christians and love one another?

**SEVEROS LEFT HIS WIFE  
\$1,000 LIFE INSURANCE.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
Paris, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—The Severos' balloon ascent cost him a fortune as well as his life. It appears he had spent the whole of his fortune of \$100,000 on the construction of the box, hoping, if it was a success, to form a syndicate to reimburse himself for his time and to construct his second balloon, the Jenson.

Fortunately for his wife and seven children, two days before his ascent, he insured his life for \$1,000. He also insured the life of his balloon, for \$200.

The advantages of illustrated journalism were strikingly exemplified in the Severo's fatality.

Almost immediately after the fall of the balloon, a newspaper photographer was on the scene, an excellent snapshot, showing the wreckage and torn silk.

When the experts came on the scene, the silk had all disappeared in the form of souvenirs, so it was surmised that the balloon had been burned. This was disproved by the photograph.

**AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN'S  
TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
Paris, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—A simple but pretty little ceremony was spontaneously performed on Wednesday at the Lafayette monument in the Court of the Tuileries.

An American, from Goshen, Mr. Malcom E. Scott, accompanied by his wife and young daughter, Miss Robert, and Mrs. Franklin Kraus, visited the monument and reverently placed a wreath of flowers at its base.

Attached to the wreath was a certificate, signed by the inscription: "With love and gratitude from dear little people in America, room 3, Hotel Lafayette, Miss Emma, teacher, Goshen, Ind."

**LONDON SOCIETY HAS  
HYDROPHOBIA SCARE.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
London, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—Society has had quite a little scare about hydrophobia, which, fortunately, has not amounted to anything. Miss Puzet, who is very popular in society, recently was bitten by a little pet dog. She is now in Paris undergoing treatment. Fortunately, the little dog did not have the rabies, according to the physician of the Pasteur Institute, who killed the animal and examined its brain.

This Puzet is getting on well and soon will return to London.

Another accident of a similar character was met with by the honorable Mrs. P. Lord, brother of Lord de Ramsey, who also had his hand bitten by his pet dog.

**RODIN'S EXHIBIT SHOULD  
BE AN ARTISTIC TREAT.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
London, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—One of the artistic treats of the season will be the exhibition of the works of Auguste Rodin, an eminent French sculptor, who, despite criticism, continues to turn out masterpieces conceived in defiance of all accepted rules of art.

Thursday night an exceptional compliment was paid M. Rodin, he being the guest of a number of prominent English artists, such as Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presided.

**THREE NOTABLE FRENCHMEN  
DIED LAST WEEK IN PARIS.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
Paris, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—The hard of death has been busy in French society this week. Three notable figures of Parisian drawing-rooms have passed away—the Marquis de Saur, father of the well-known Camille Saur, who was killed in the war; the Comtesse de la Rocheville, wife of the General of that name, and finally Comte de la Rocheville, who was killed in the war.

**AUTOMOBILE EXPEDITION  
AROUND THE WORLD.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
Paris, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—The expedition around the world of the automobile, which has been delayed for a few days on account of the bad condition of the Stearns road, and which will be accompanied by the services of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has not used such language, which, after

## LABOR QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Effort to Secure Definition by Parliament of the Picketing Law Passed in 1875.

RIGHTS OF TRADE UNIONS.

Conceded That Age of Tenants Is Poor Time for Limiting Liberty of Working Classes to Act Together.

BY HERBERT PAUL.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
London, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—The debate and division in the House of Commons on Wednesday night are interesting as important to employers of labor, as well as to trade unionists throughout the world.

The motion which had been drawn up in consultation by the leading representatives of trade unionism declared that legislation was necessary to protect the rights of workmen from the effects of recent judgments in the House of Lords.

The amendment, which was substantially a negative, was supported by the Home Secretary and Attorney General, but was only carried by a majority of 23. The trade unionists are powerful bodies. They have a good deal of influence upon members of Parliament, even in the Conservative House.

**Trade Unions' Strong Position.**  
The case for the trade unions is a strong one. They take the stand upon the act of 1875, passed by a Conservative Government to amend the Labor act of 1871.

From 1875 to 1885 it was understood to be a tacit agreement between the Conservative Government and the industrial community, that picketing was legal if there was no intimidation. Not till 1885 was it decided that a trade union could be sued for acts of its subordinate committees.

The state of the law is very obscure, and the Attorney General did little to clear it up. Picketing is legal if there is no intimidation, but may no longer take the form of persuading workmen, but must be restricted to collecting information. The power of the hands of trades unions may be, and has been abused, and especially when it comes to restricting production, but on the other hand, the unions have a most beneficial influence in controlling unreasonable workmen, and the best employer, whatever his politics, are always glad to act in harmony with such men as that. Bell, John Wilson and Ralph Young.

These men are unanimous in thinking the interference of Parliament is required to clear up the law.

An age of gigantic combinations and trusts is scarcely the appropriate time for limiting and impairing the liberty of the working classes to act together in self-defense.

**Bread Tax's Unpopularity Grows.**  
Although the Government defeated Sir William Harcourt's amendment to the second reading of his financial bill, the majority of 188, the unpopularity of the bread tax is likely to grow.

The debate was conducted with great ability on both sides and has clearly brought out the fact that the duty on imported corn is not a very popular subject.

Secretary to the Treasury, an interesting product of hereditary principle, has framed for himself, or picked up from Mr. Harcourt, a definition of a protective duty intended to meet the case. He says a protective duty is one which is intended to protect a foreign article or encourage its production at home, and that this duty will do neither.

But that is a fallacy and would prove too much, for it would prove that every protective tax must be a high one.

The true test, as every economist knows, is whether a tax raises the price of goods which do not contribute to revenue.

A duty on foreign corn raises the price of corn at home, which is not taxed, and, therefore, it is a protective tax.

Only two Ministers voted with Sir William Harcourt but it is probable in committee there will be many more. The bread tax may yet share the fate of the check tax, which was predicted in these columns.

**PARIS'S FAMOUS HATTER  
HAS PASSED AWAY.**

Paris, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—A well-known figure of boulevard life passed away this week in Leon, the fashionable hatter. Leon was no ordinary tradesman. Many a head now wearing a crown has submitted to Leon's head-measure. When Leon took the measure of the head of a famous man he always took it in duplicate, thus obtaining a collection of odd shapes of coiffures, of the greatest interest to physiologists. One of the biggest heads in Leon's collection was that of Jean Wilke.

"He's a very fat young man," "Evidently you don't know how he spends money."

"I know how he returns what he borrows."—Philadelphia Press.

## PEERESSES MUST SIT CLOSE TOGETHER

Only Twenty Inches Per Person Will Be Allowed as Sitting Space at Coronation.

ELDERLY DOWAGERS COMPLAIN

Much Talk Concerning Danger of Fire in the Old Abbey—Suggestion of What Boer and Petroleum Might Do.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

London, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—Quite the favorite greeting in society these days is, "Whom will you sit next to?"

This, it may be explained, refers to the seating arrangements at Westminster Abbey on the day of the coronation.

The significance of the remark is to be found in the announcement that in estimating the seating capacity of the Abbey, for peeresses have been calculated upon an allowance of 20 inches per person. The first report was that only 15 inches would be the space allotted to each fair dame, and there was quite an outcry and considerable secret measurement.

As a result, one witty young woman, who had no occasion to worry about herself, was concerned, made the suggestion that really the Lord Chamberlain should make a special allowance for the great number of elderly dowagers who will be in attendance.

Some additional relief will be afforded, as there is a certain number of people who will be unable to attend at the last moment, so the peeresses, in all likelihood, will be able to spread their robes on a little more than they anticipate at present. Nor will other guests be pinched for space.

Ladies other than peeresses who have been invited will come in court dresses, but without trains. They are to wear plumage in their hair, and wigs seen in the crowd will appear to be in rigorous drawing-room dresses, while being rid of the impossible jangle of spare silk.

All who have been invited must be in their places at 6 o'clock in the morning. That society will go to bed early the night before is a safe wager, for staying up all night is hardly a wise preparation for some 10 hours' safety of the Abbey.

There has been a great deal of talk, if not of consternation, regarding the safety of the old Abbey, and the danger of fire from the immense wooden structures which are being erected in and around it.

Overhead a man who was looking at the piles of timber being used in the shape of stands said that one or two determined boys and then a great many in the country now, armed with petrol and a few matches, could surround the Abbey with flames in a few minutes.

There are plenty of police about to guard against anything in the nature of incendiarism, or accidents of the anxiety of the people for the safety of the historic pile is so great that it has been necessary to make an official statement regarding the arrangements for guarding against fire.

Mr. Akers Douglas assured the Commons that the other day there were plenty of hydrants, and hose was kept ready for action night and day. The police are on duty, and the fire brigade is on duty. Moreover, the Abbey firemen have all been sworn in as firemen, and are on duty.

These precautions are sufficiently indorsed by the fact that the fire department has been by fire policies. They are quite satisfied with the safety of the Abbey.

The authorities of the Abbey, however, are not so satisfied. The Abbey, which is practically surrounded by wooden stands, have been warned to provide extra precautions against possible danger from fire.

There is much talk, seemingly having nothing to do with the coronation, of the aged Baroness, Sir Donald Currie, will be raised to the peerage at the coronation.

The title of Lord Currie, which was a very popular, judging from comments made upon it in the press and society circles.

The dispatch with which troops were sent out to South Africa being largely due to his personal influence and prestige.

**House Agents' Complaint.**  
One of the most curious problems connected with the coronation is the one which seems more difficult of solution as coronation time approaches, is the absolute necessity of having a large number of house agents, and they will tell you that it is almost impossible to let any of the houses just now.

Said one of the other day: "This holds good not in the least. In only, but in every quarter of London, and in every house, the house agent is as hard hit as Cheesey."

The House agent's complaint is a very real one. Nobody can tell the reason. It is much more to the house agents to let the houses than it is to the public to rent them. The public is not so much interested in the houses as the house agents are.

Any year in which a great public ceremony is taking place is a year of waiting. The public is not so much interested in the houses as the house agents are.

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## GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their Recovery After Years of Suffering.



Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood avenue, Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter says:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.  
Gentlemen:—I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Peruna has done for me.

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I thought this was the last I could do and secured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, so I kept on taking it. I kept it up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."

**FEMALE WEAKNESS IS  
PELVIC CATARRH.**

Always Half Sick are the Women Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the general body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many ailments and disorders of pelvic catarrh? She does not consider herself ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to work without wearying the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a disease which can be permanently cured. Peruna cures catarrh permanently. It cures the catarrh as well as a slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure.

Miss Nellie Weaver, 201 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Having been and read of Peruna, when my system became so run down that I thought I would never regain my health, I began to take Peruna. I gained in health and strength and consider Peruna the best remedy on the market."

Mary F. Bartholomew, St. Francisville, Ill., says: "About twelve years ago I was afflicted with female trouble (pelvic catarrh). I doctored with several skillful physicians, but kept getting worse until I became bedfast. I was in this condition about two years, under the attendance of four physicians. I got no better during this time. Finally looking over Dr. Hartman's female book I concluded I would write for advice. I am not sorry I did so. I owe my life to Dr. Hartman and Peruna. My friends and neighbors never expected to see me well again."

Mary F. Bartholomew.

green satin, beautifully embroidered with large pearls. Mrs. Avery was clad in a dress of white lace embroidered with pearls; her train was of white tulle and edged with pearls. She wore a pearl necklace and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. How wore a white satin dress with a train of white brocade moire, lined with cloth of gold. Upon her head was a diamond tiara and her necklace was also a diamond.

Mrs. How were the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which she received for her services in connection with the hospital ship, Maline.

Mrs. Louise Chanler wore a gown of white chiffon trimmed with gold and a train of pale blue velvet.

Mrs. Saylor Leyland, her sister, Mrs. Bourne, and Lady Bache Chanler were among the American women, married to Englishmen, present at the function, who were expected to see me well again."

Among the Americans who attended court and who had previously been presented by Mrs. John Hay, Hamilton and Mrs. J. W. Mackay.

**Some Beautiful Gowns.**  
Mrs. Mackay wore a white satin gown with a velvet train covered with a network of diamonds and edged with ostrich tips, caught with diamond bows. She wore ropes of diamonds across her corsage, and her wonderful jewels included the Tintina of sapphires.

included Mrs. George Keppel and Lady Warwick. Mrs. Langtry was among the presentees. She was clad in white satin gown, trimmed with roses.

**HOUSE CLUBS PLANNED FOR  
LONDON WORKING CLASSES.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.  
London, May 17.—(Copyright, 1926.)—Philanthropic gentlemen are buying themselves on some half dozen house clubs of the working classes in various sections of East London. Their schemes comprise, in each case, gymnasium, recreation and dining rooms. The most notable feature of all is the Vicar of Stepney's club is a roof garden, which will be the first of its kind in connection with any East End building.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Always Restores Color

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for more than five years, and I know from experience that it will restore the original color to gray hair."

Mrs. JULIA BYNUM, Mecklenburg, N. Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time, and I can truly say it has made my hair come in thick and nice, whereas before it was falling out very fast."

Mrs. T. SOLHEIM, Graveline, Minn.

Makes Hair Grow  
Stops Falling

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

The main reason why this celebrated family medicine has been able to remain so successfully before the public for 50 years, is because it is founded on true merit and has always accomplished that which has been claimed for it. It is very carefully compounded and contains only such ingredients as will be beneficial to the entire system. It is not a cure-all, but when we say it will positively cure Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints, such as HEADACHE, FLATULENCE, BELCHING, INDIGESTION and LIVER and KIDNEY TROUBLES, we are backed by hundreds of people who have voluntarily testified to the fact, as the following will show.

Therefore, we would urge you to try it.

Indianapolis, Ind.  
Dear Sirs—I have been greatly benefited by taking your Bitters for dyspepsia. A few doses relieved that bloated feeling, and after taking two bottles, I am entirely well.  
B. F. DU HADWAY.

Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Dear Sirs—Having been a sufferer for a number of years from stomach troubles, I find your Bitters the only remedy to give me relief.  
JAMES H. LAY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.